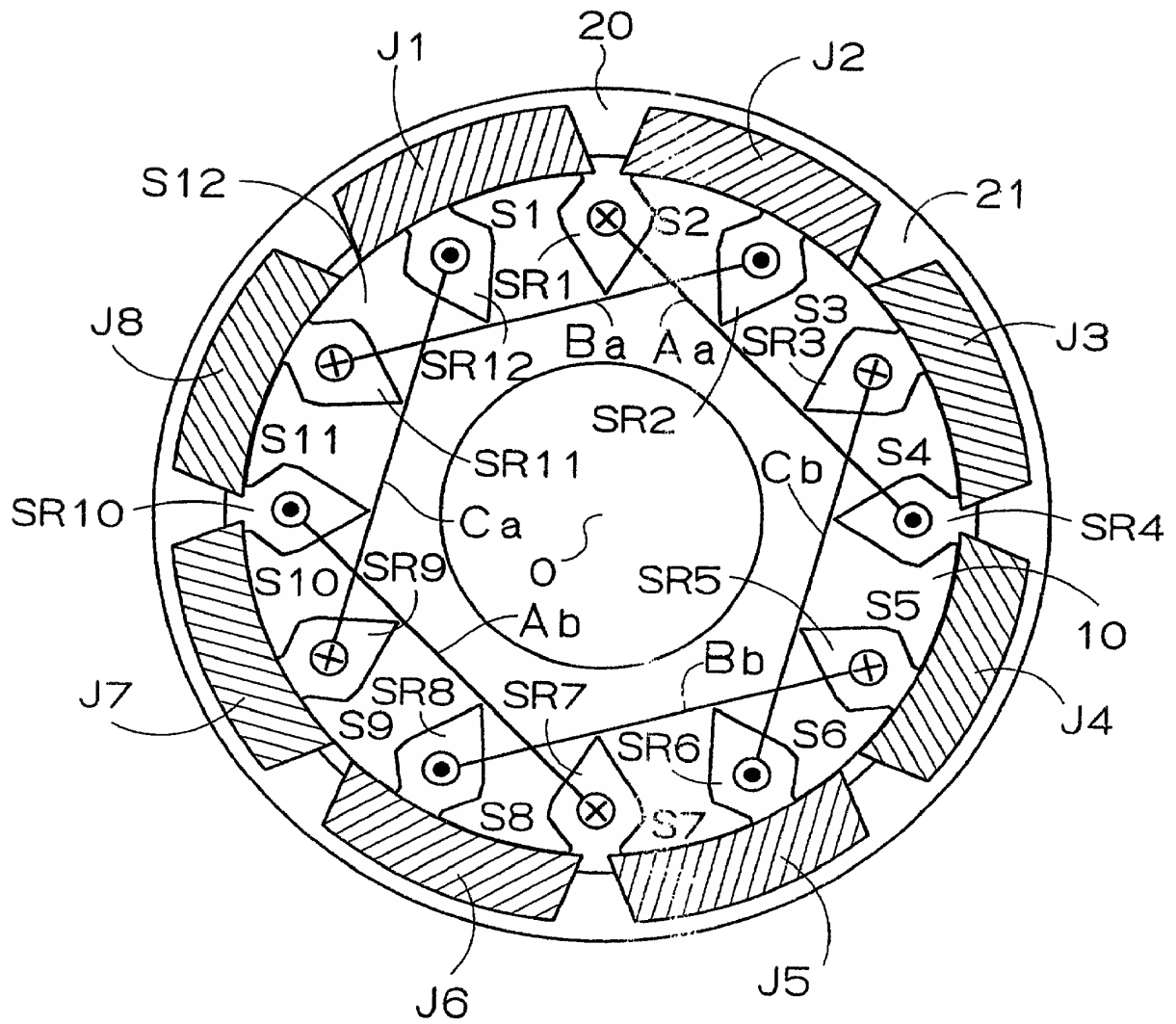


Fig. 1





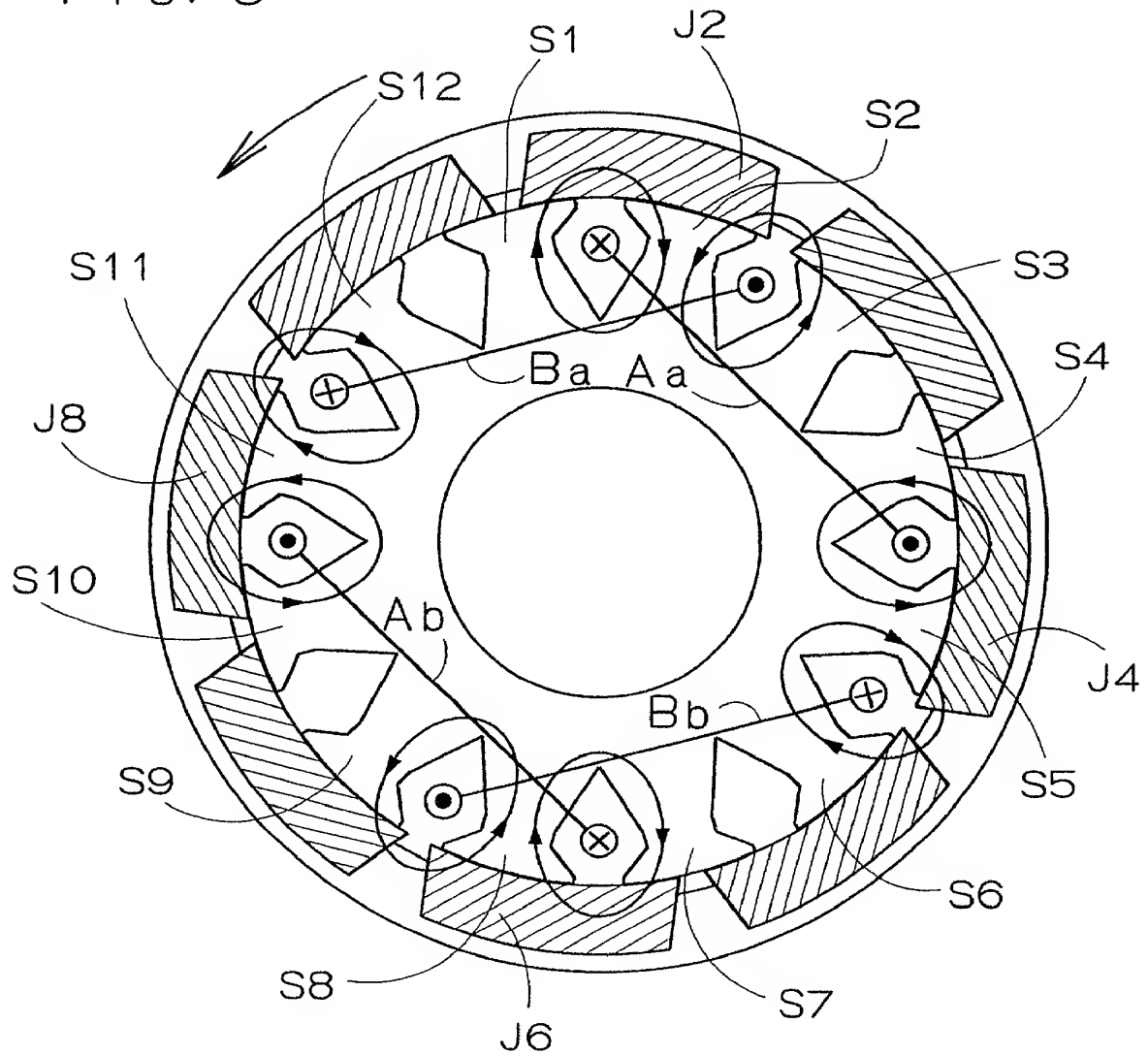
[illegible]

Fig. 4

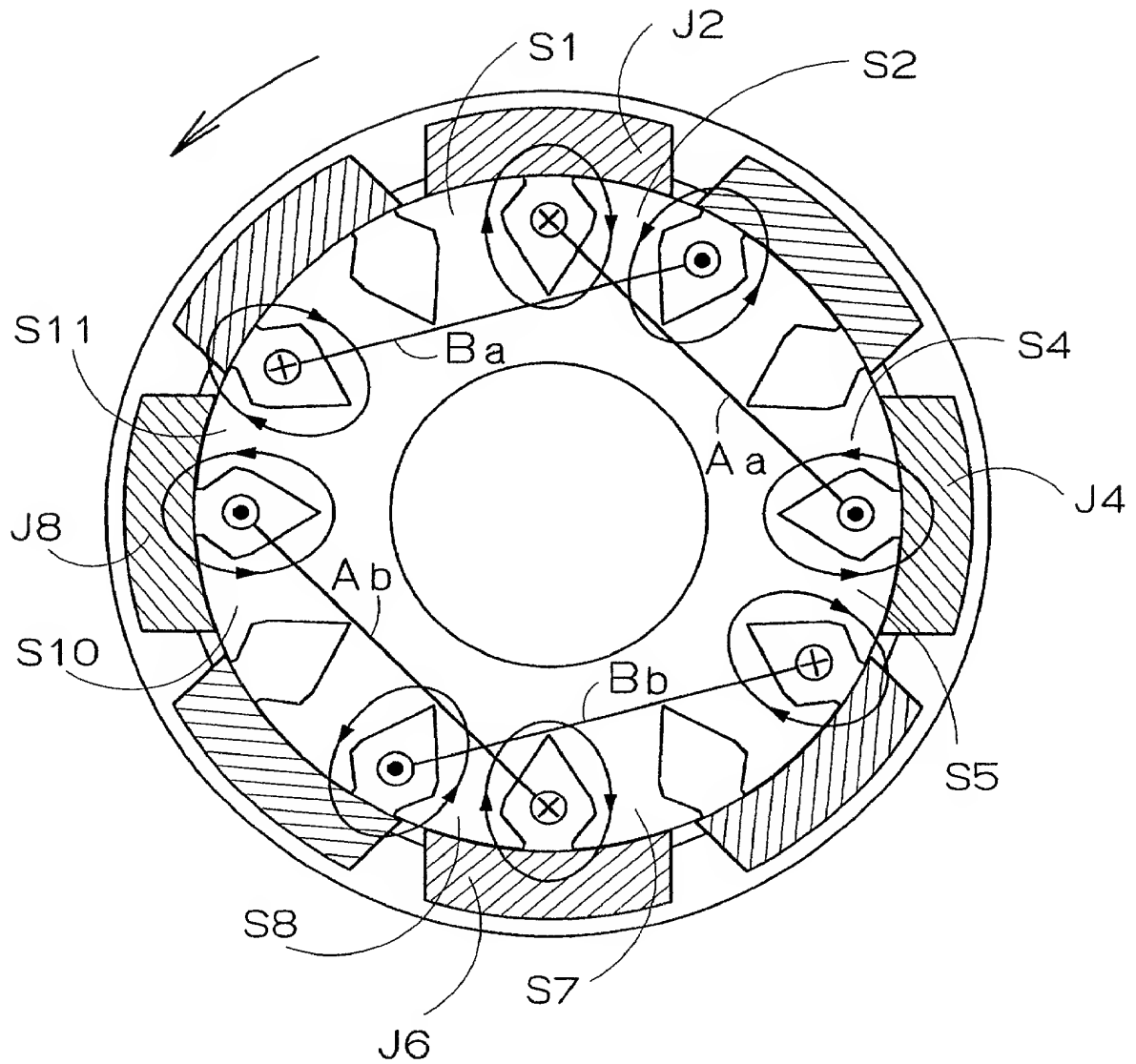


Fig. 5

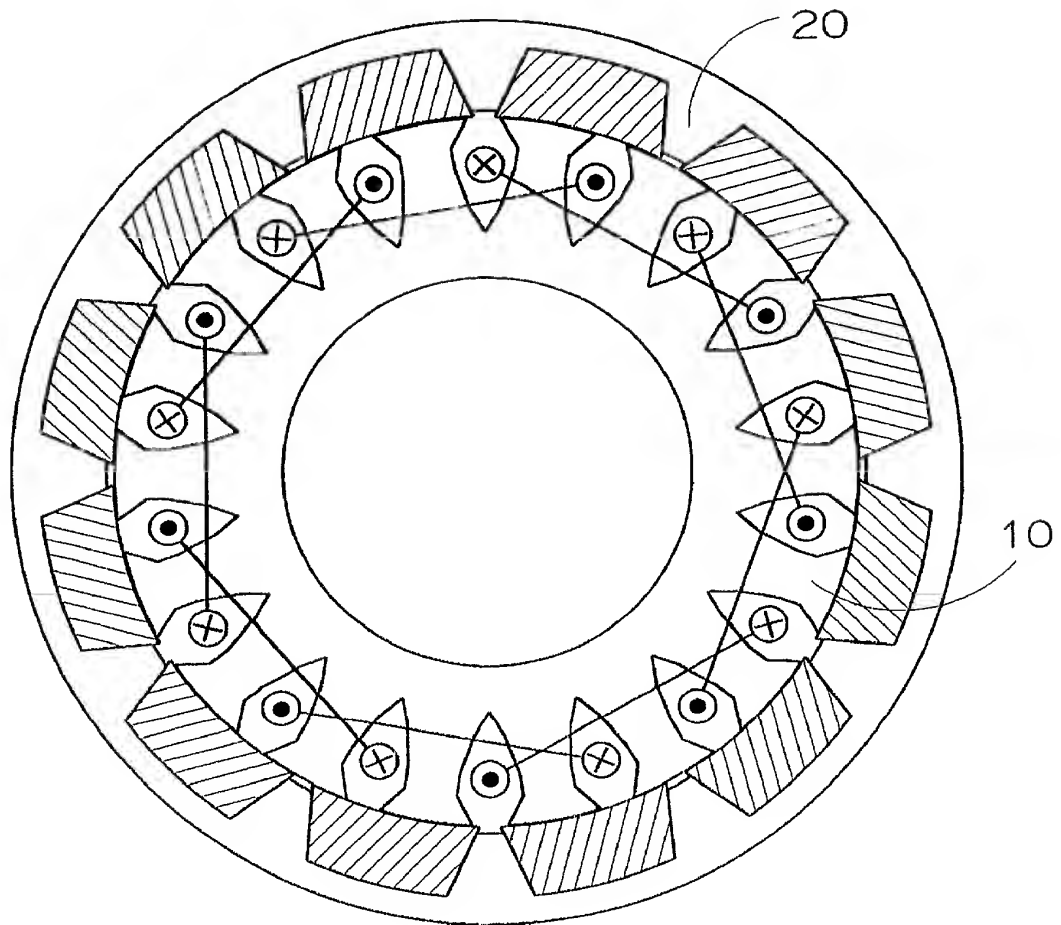
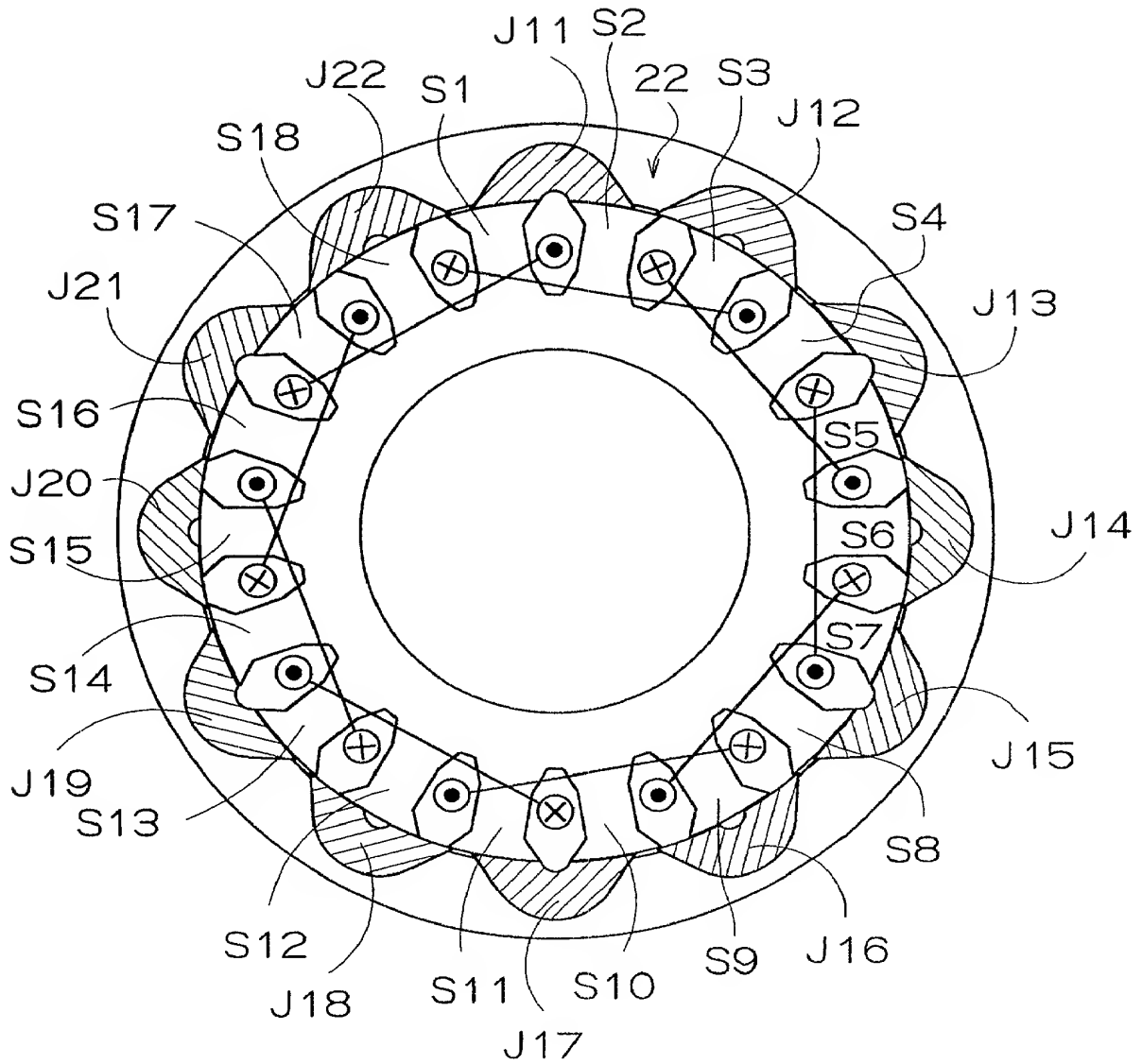


Fig. 6



F i g . 7

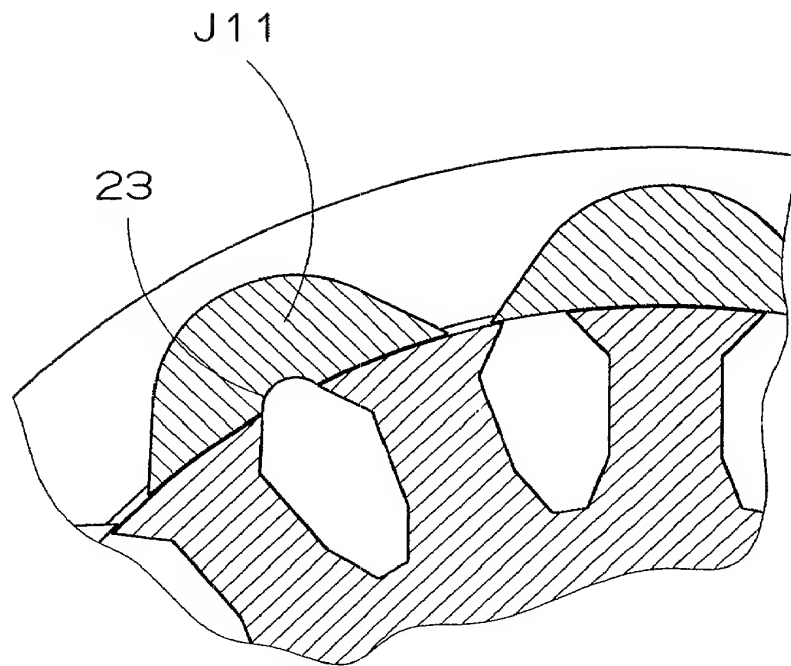


FIG. 7

Fig. 8(a)

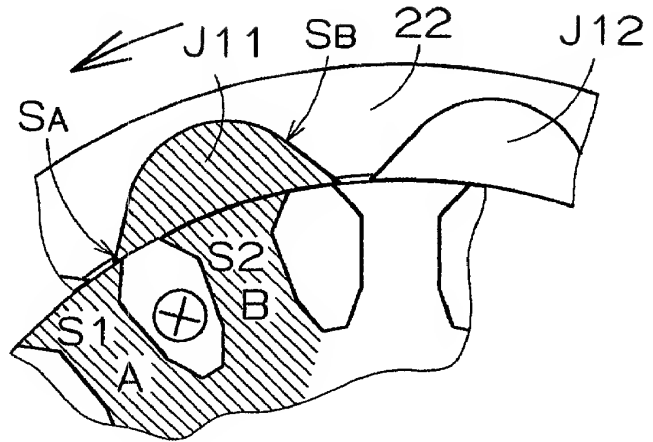


Fig. 8(b)

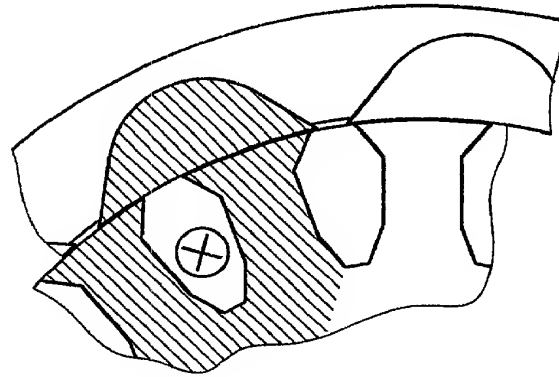


Fig. 8(c)

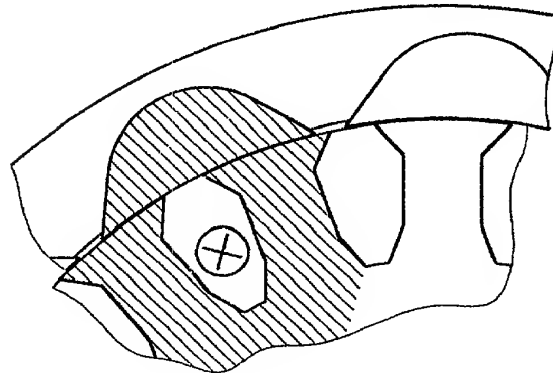


Fig. 8(d)

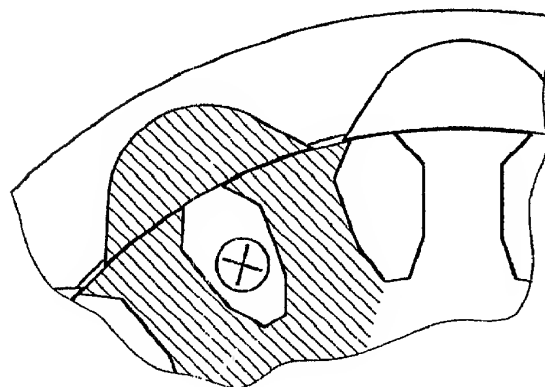


FIG. 8(a) 45063860





Fig. 10

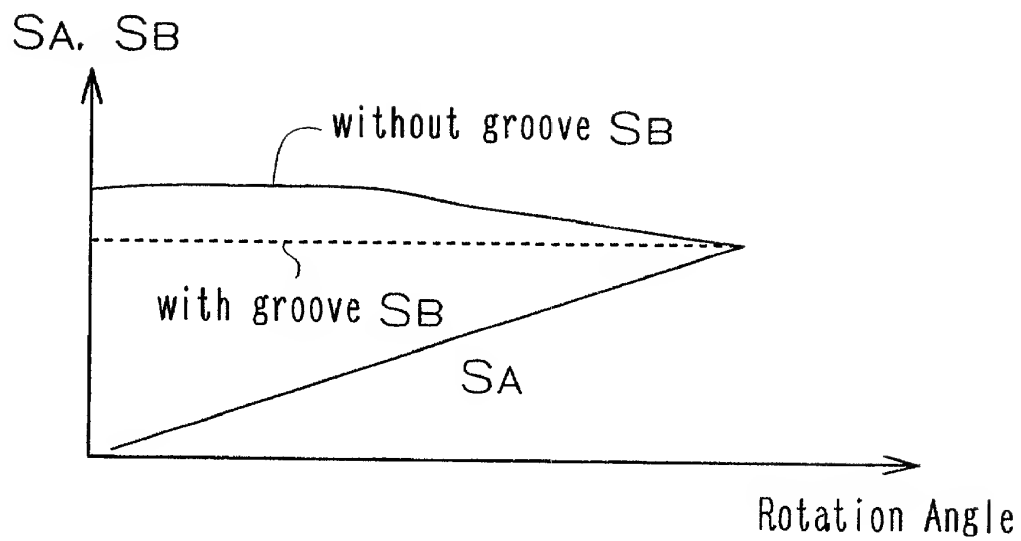


Fig. 11

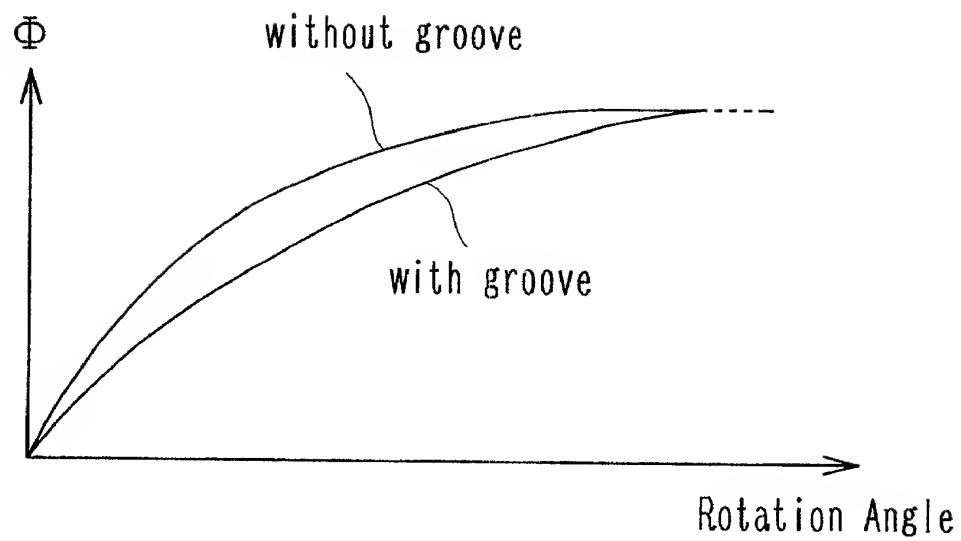


Fig. 12

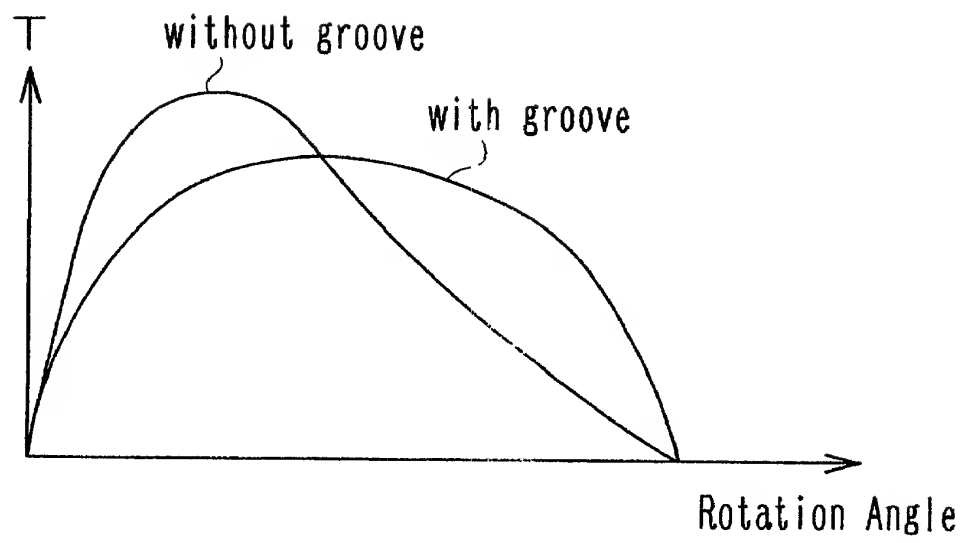


Fig. 13

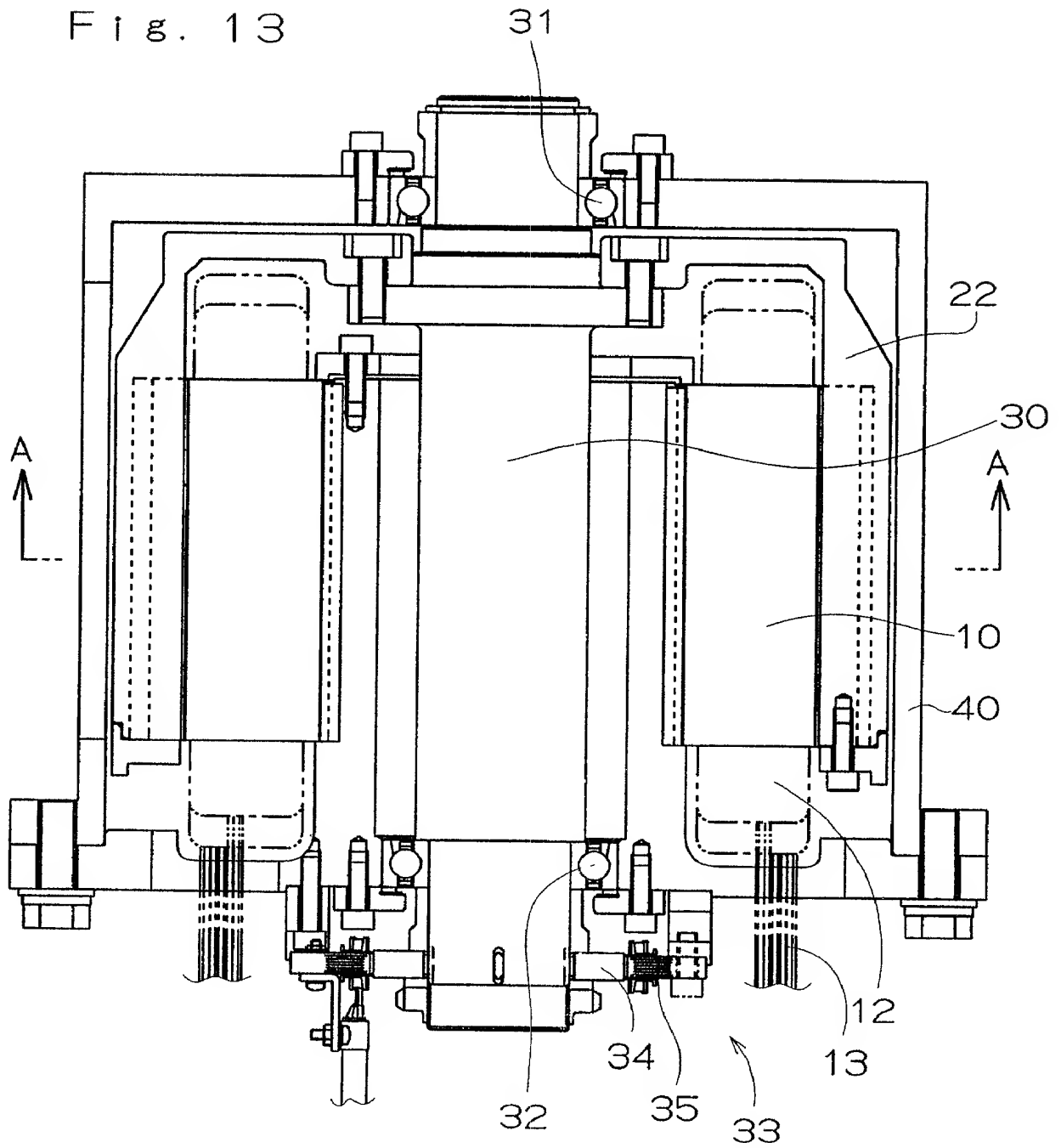




Fig. 15

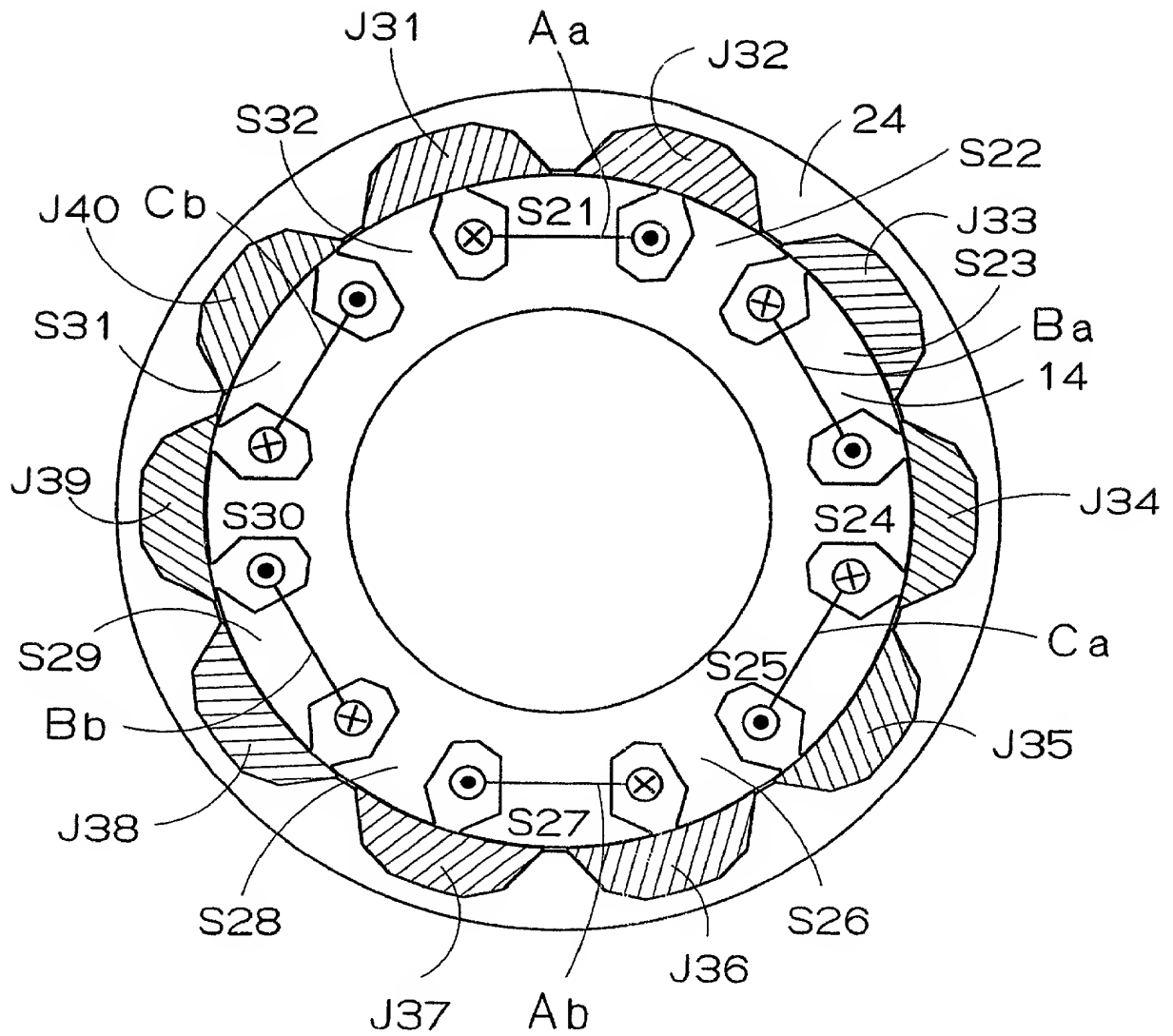


Fig. 16

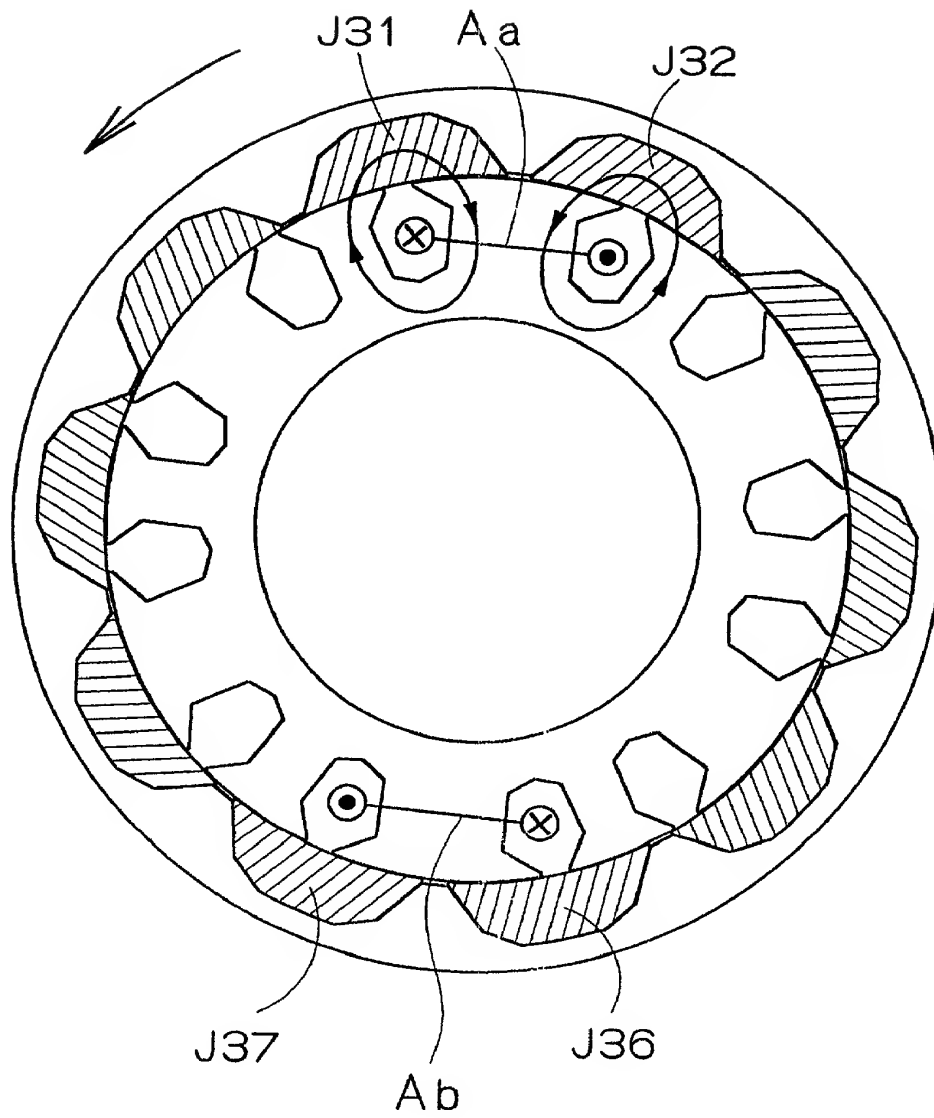




Fig. 17

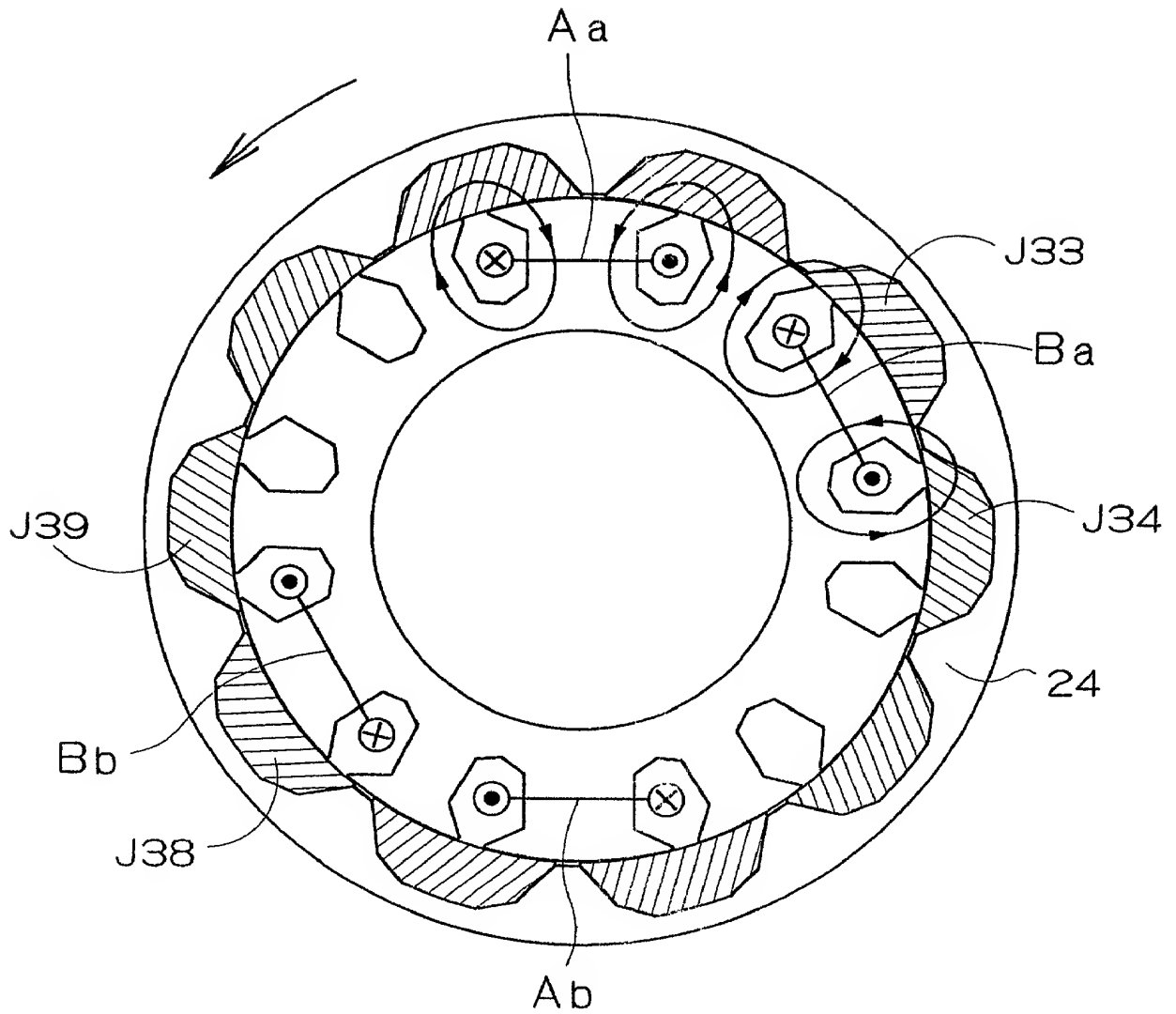


Fig. 18

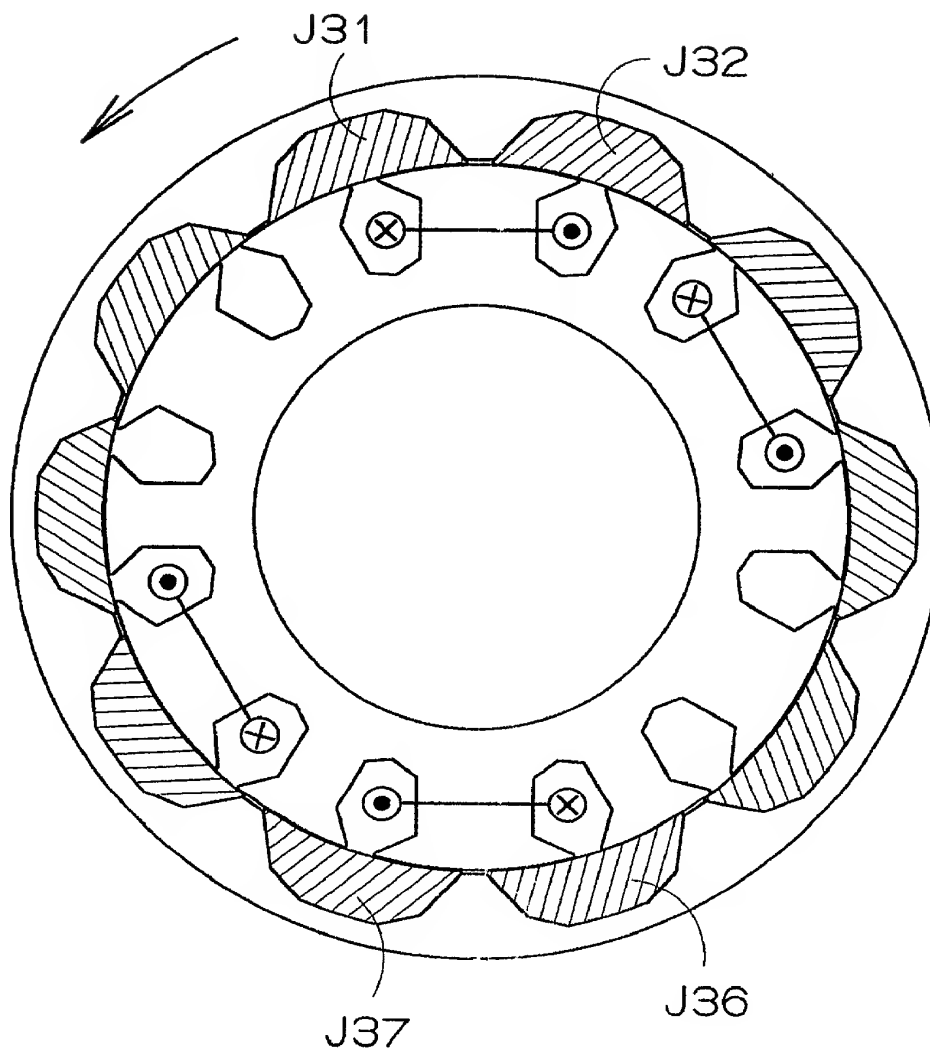


FIG. 18

Fig. 19

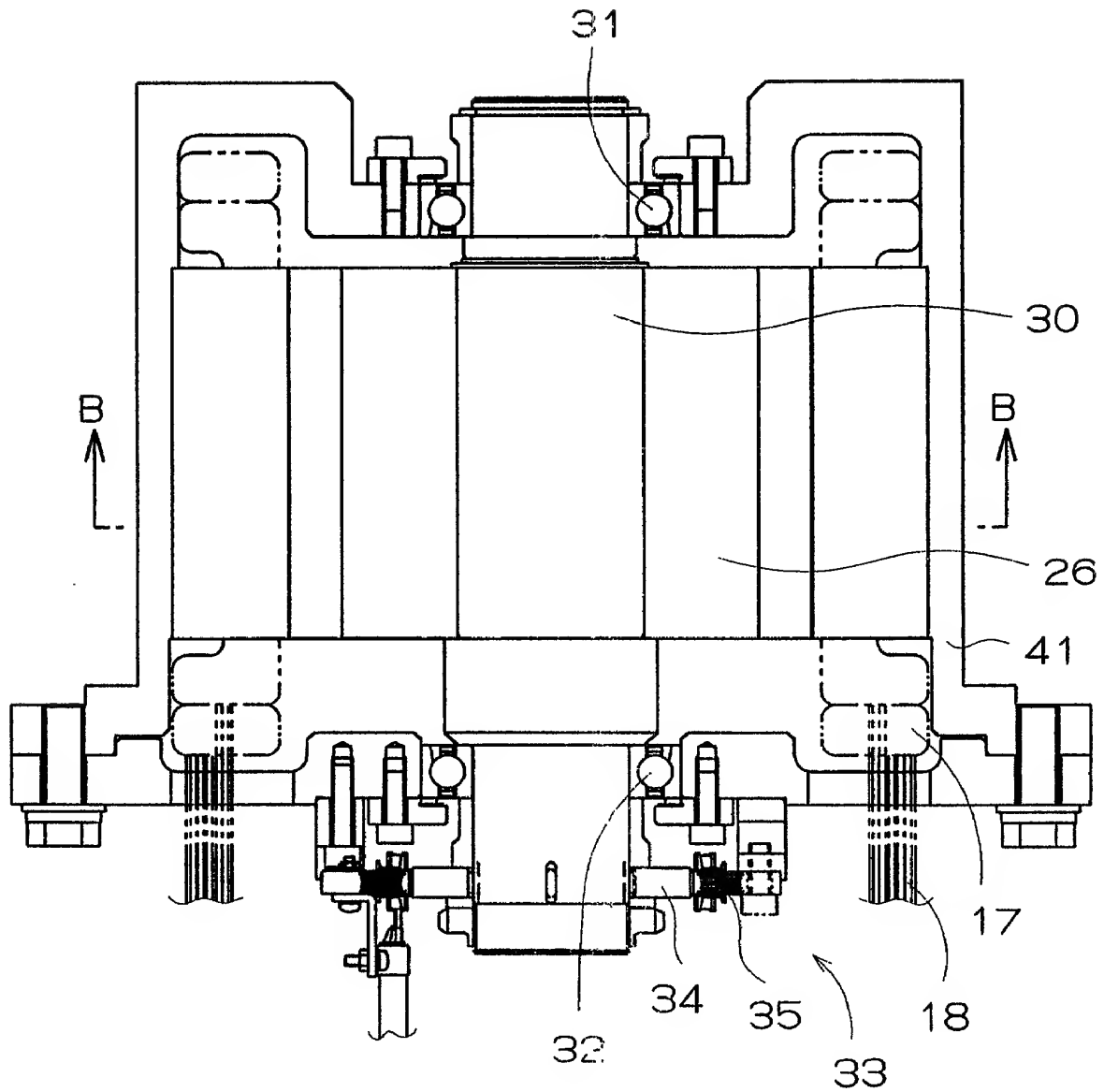


Fig. 20

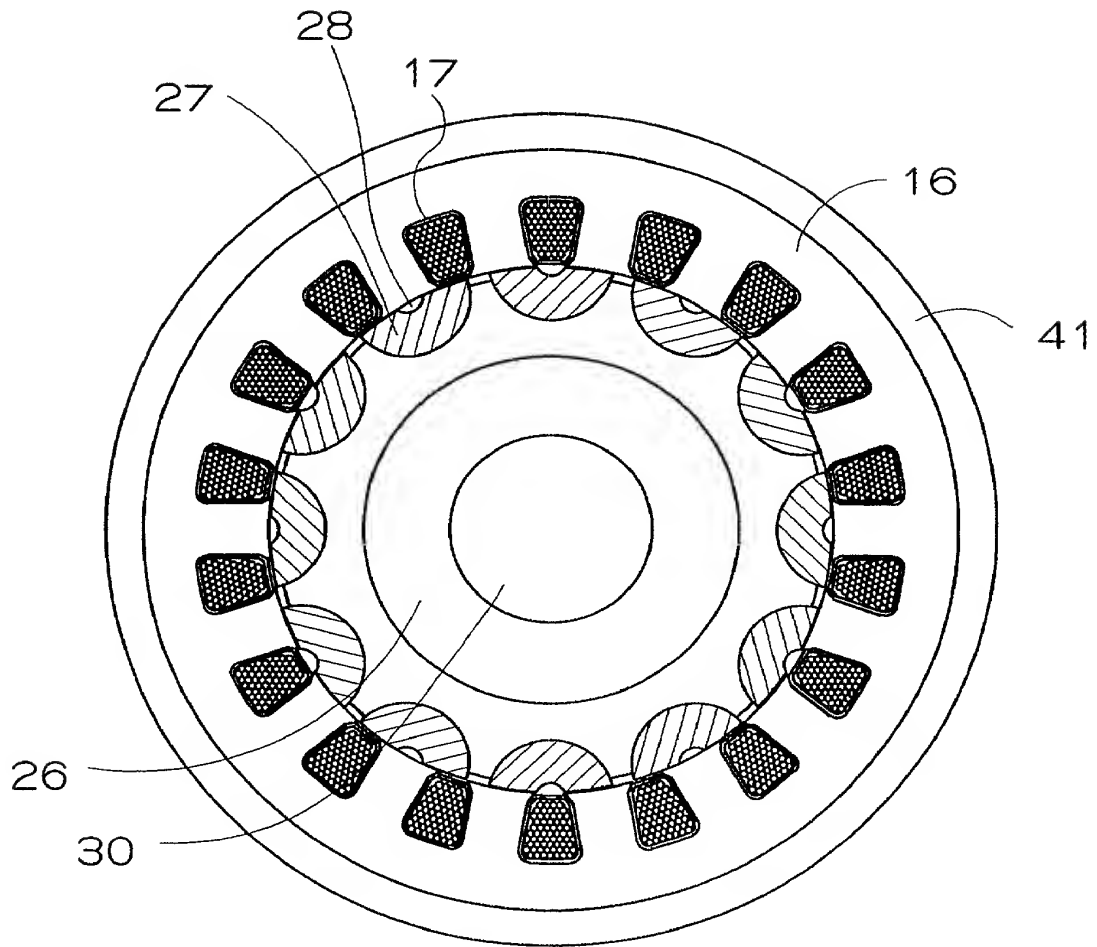


Fig. 21

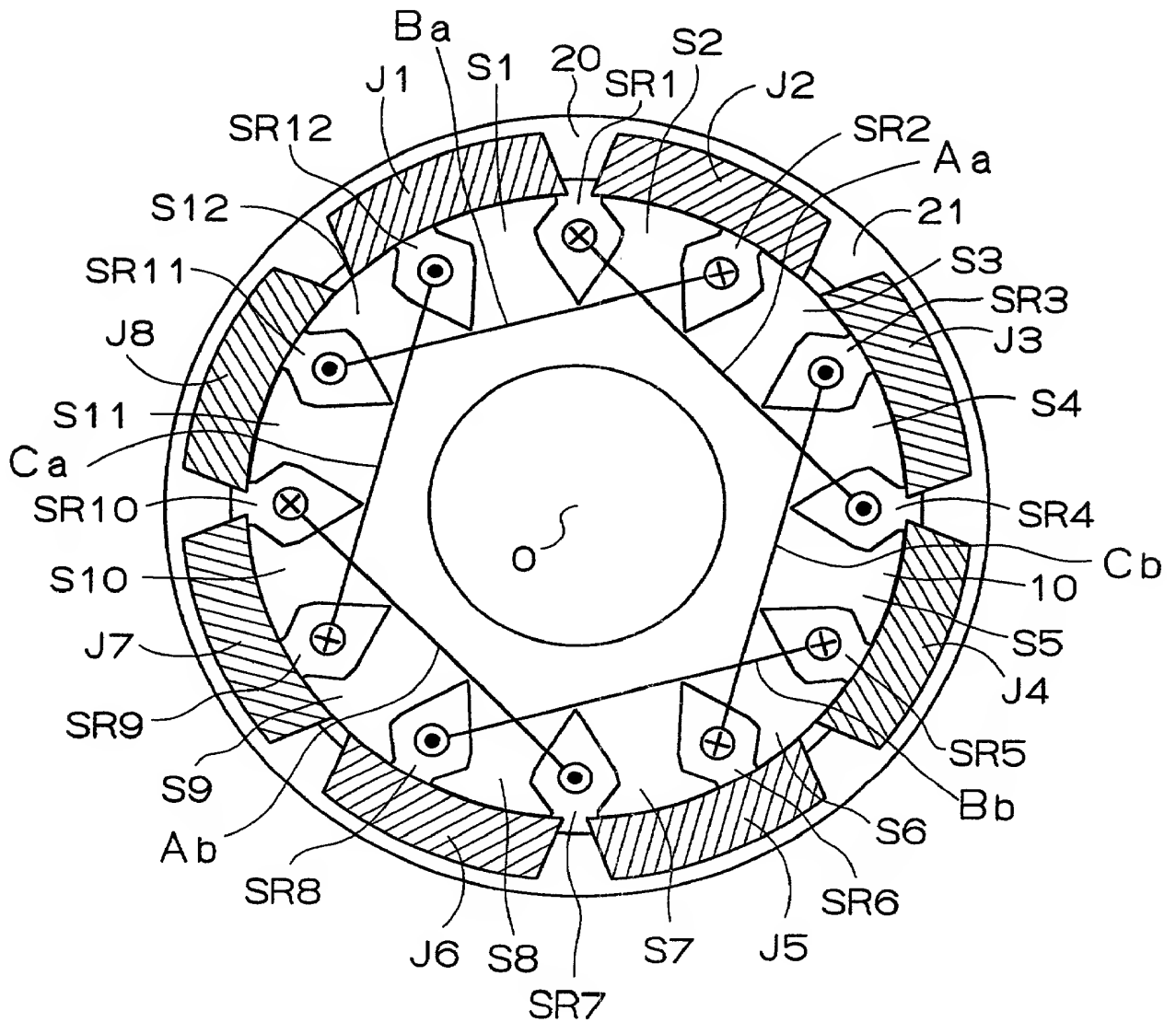


FIG. 21

Fig. 22

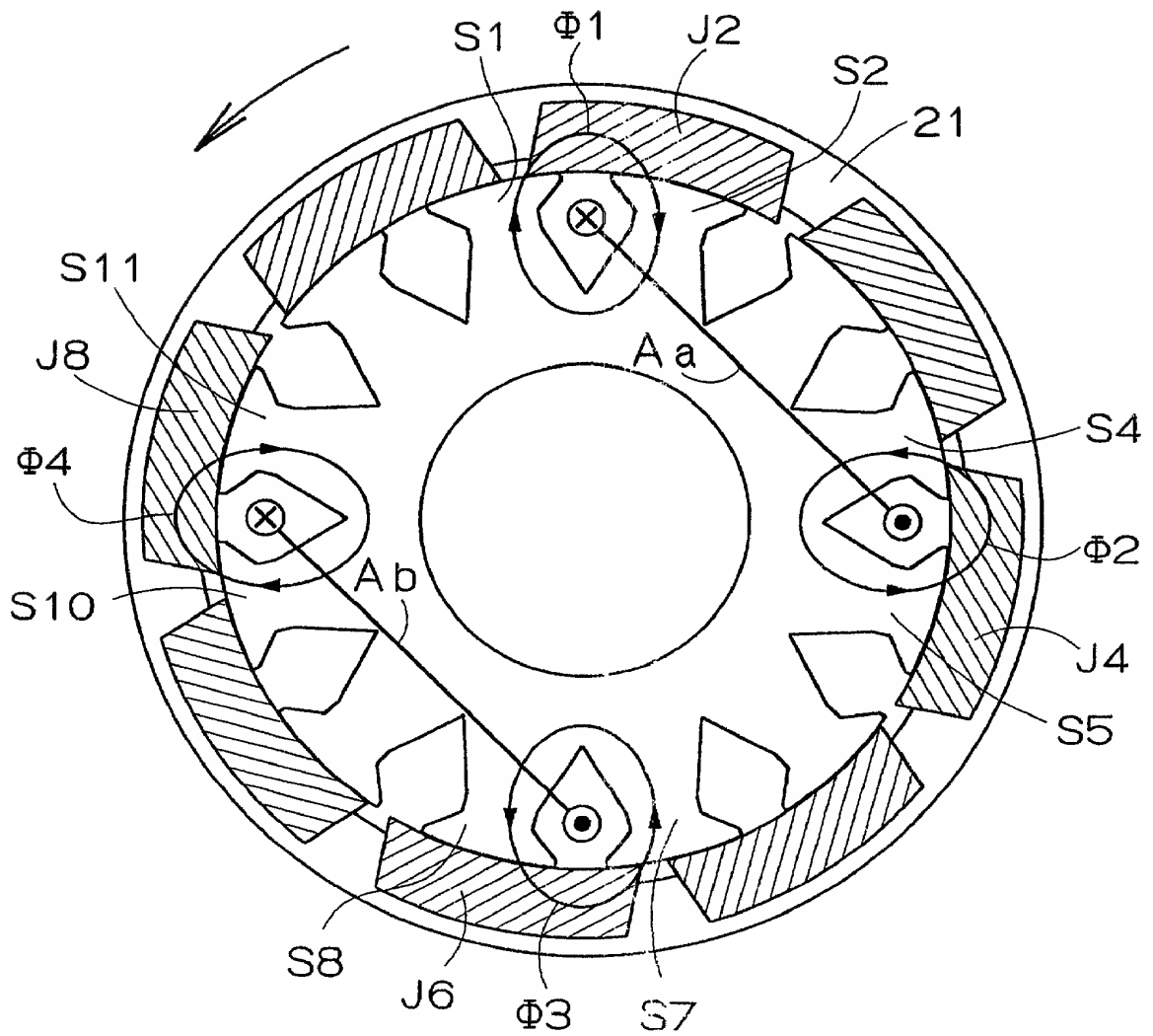


FIG. 22

Fig. 23

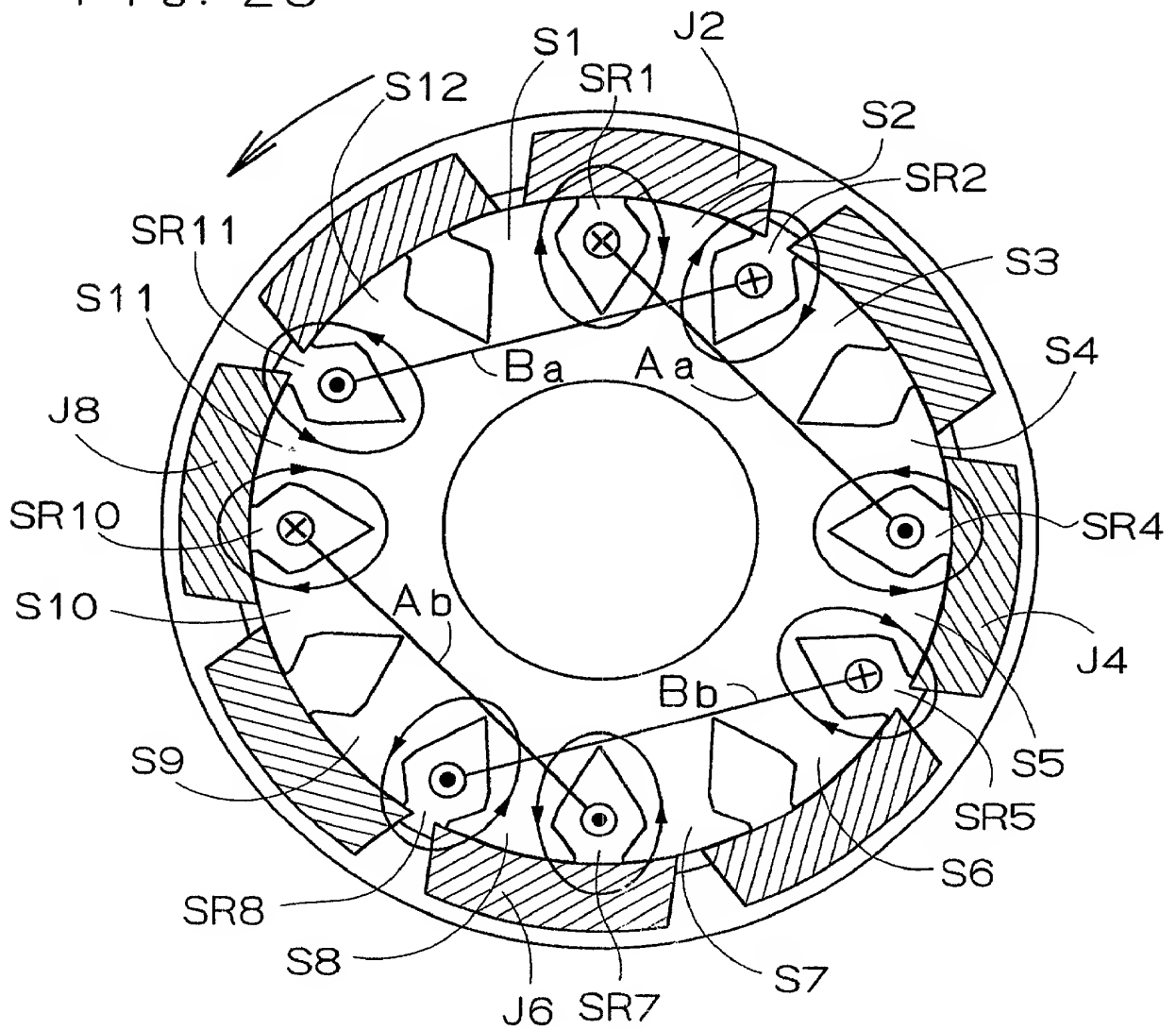
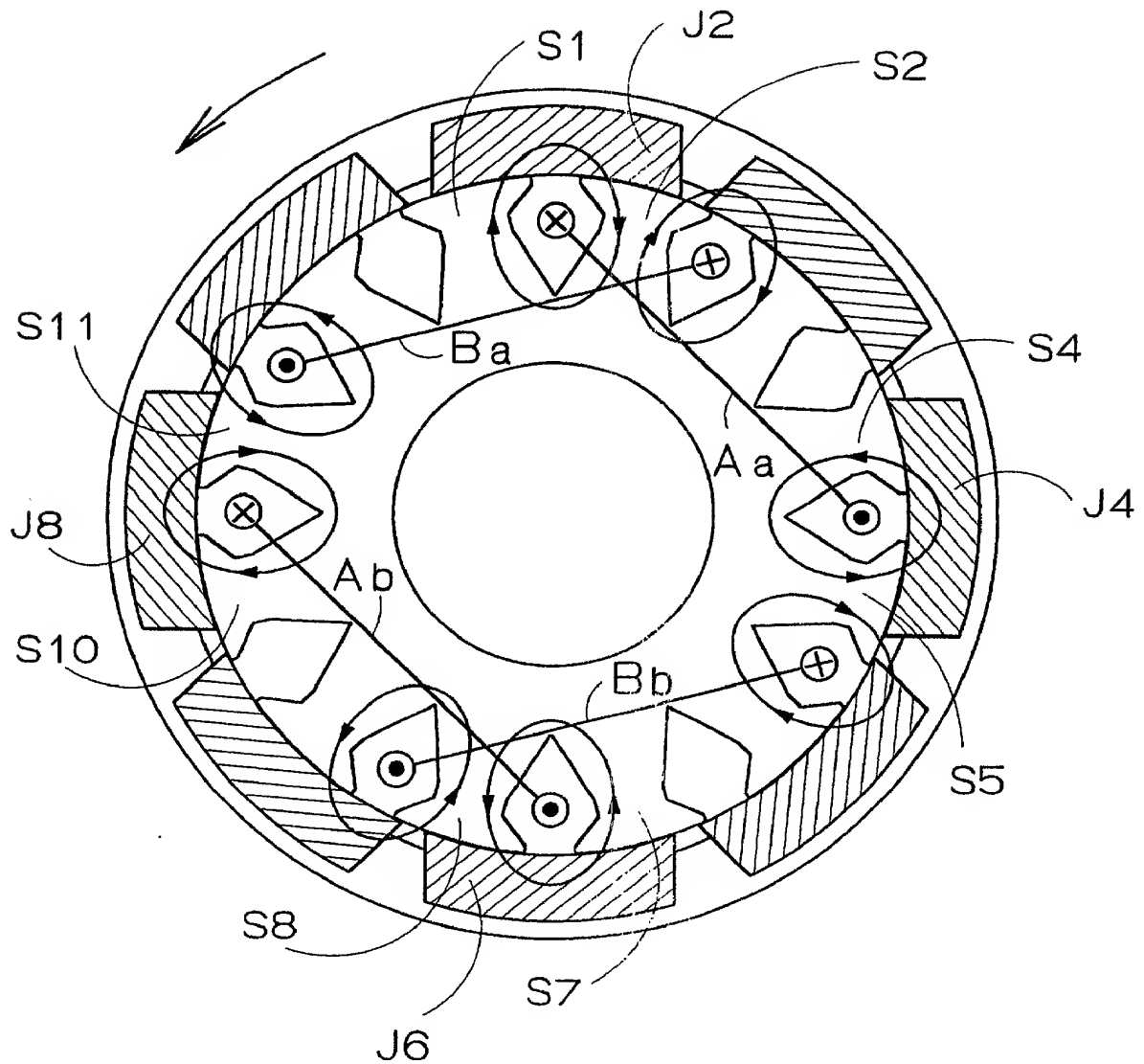


Fig. 24





The diagram shows a cross-sectional view of a circular magnetic device. The outer ring represents the stator (10), which has 12 poles. The inner circle represents the rotor (20), which has 6 poles. The stator poles are labeled Aa, Ca, Ba, Ab, Bb, Cc, Ac, Bc, Cb, and Aa. The rotor poles are labeled Aa, Ca, Ba, Ab, Bb, and Cc. The diagram illustrates the arrangement of the poles and the resulting magnetic field.

F i g . 26

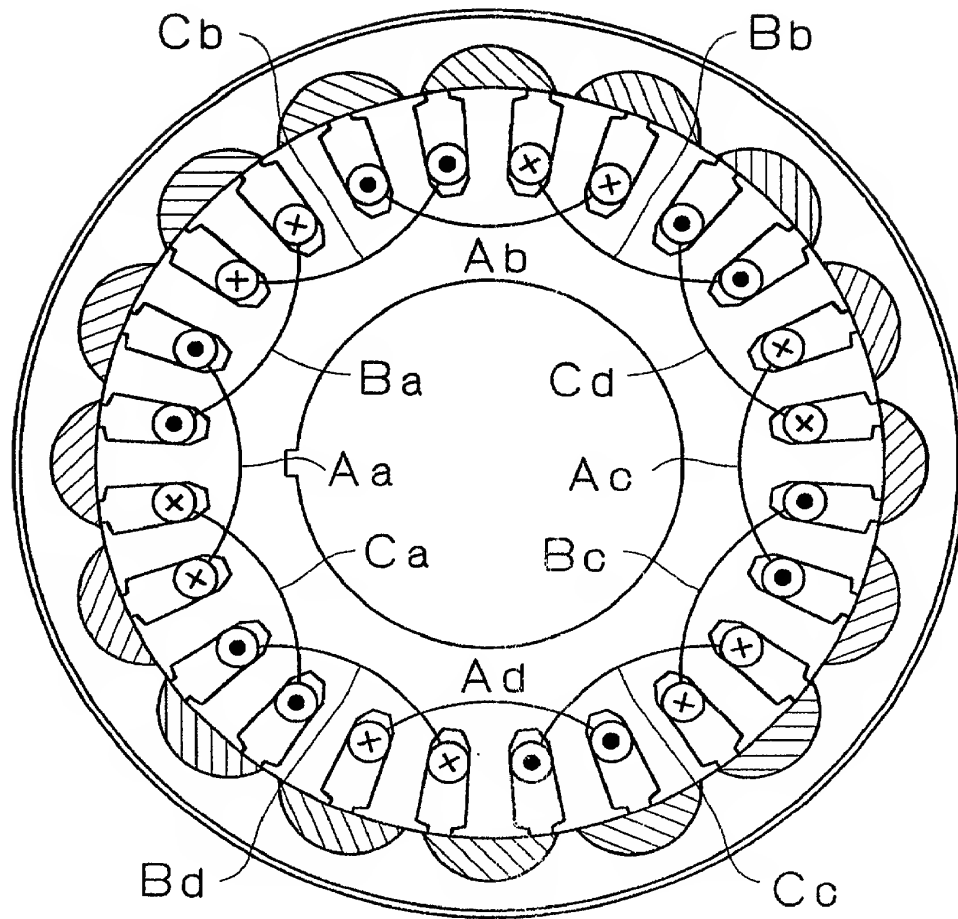


Fig. 27 (PRIOR ART)

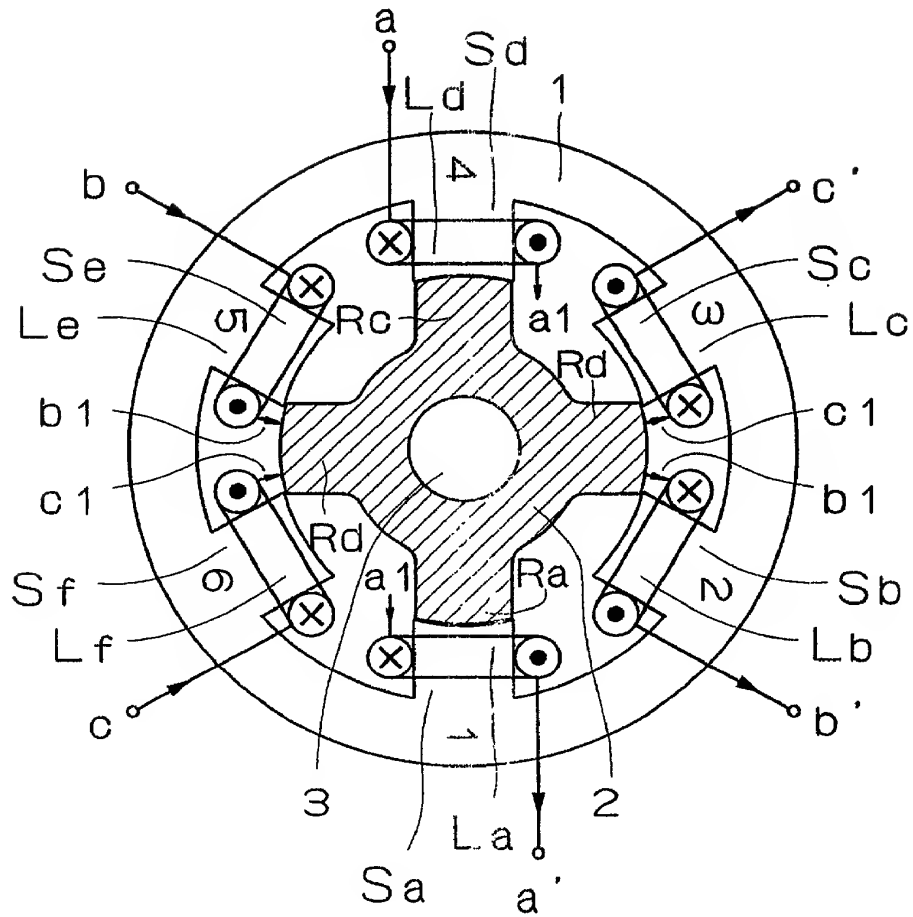
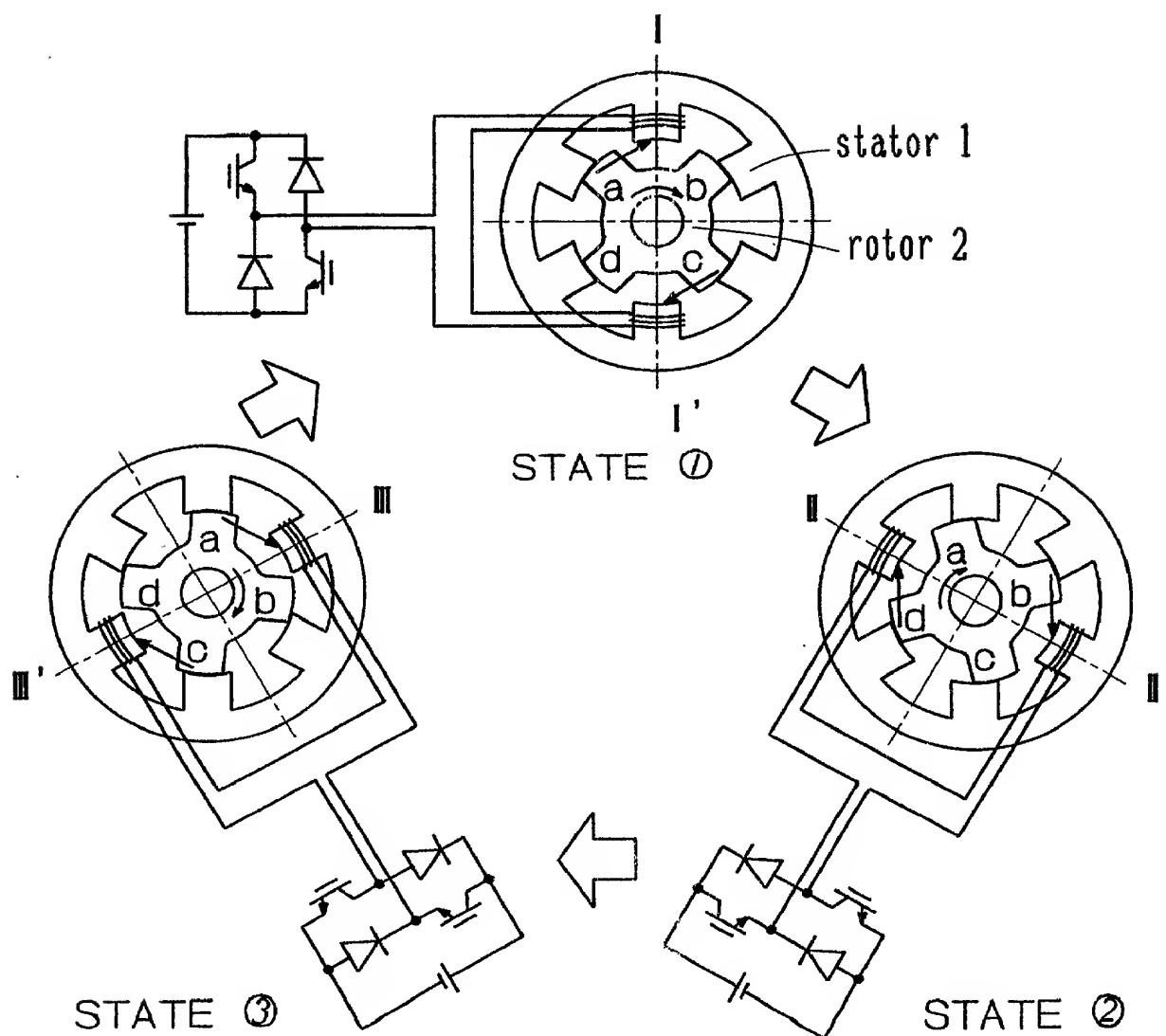


Fig. 28



F i g . 29

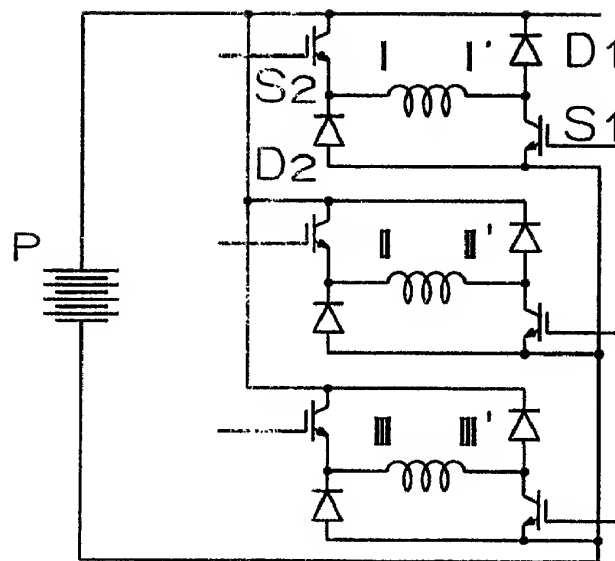


Fig. 30

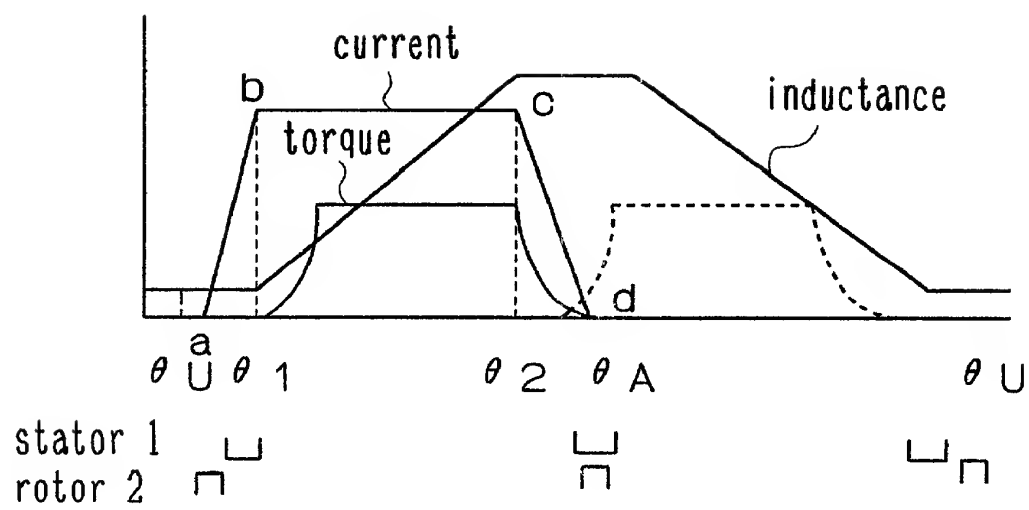


Fig. 31

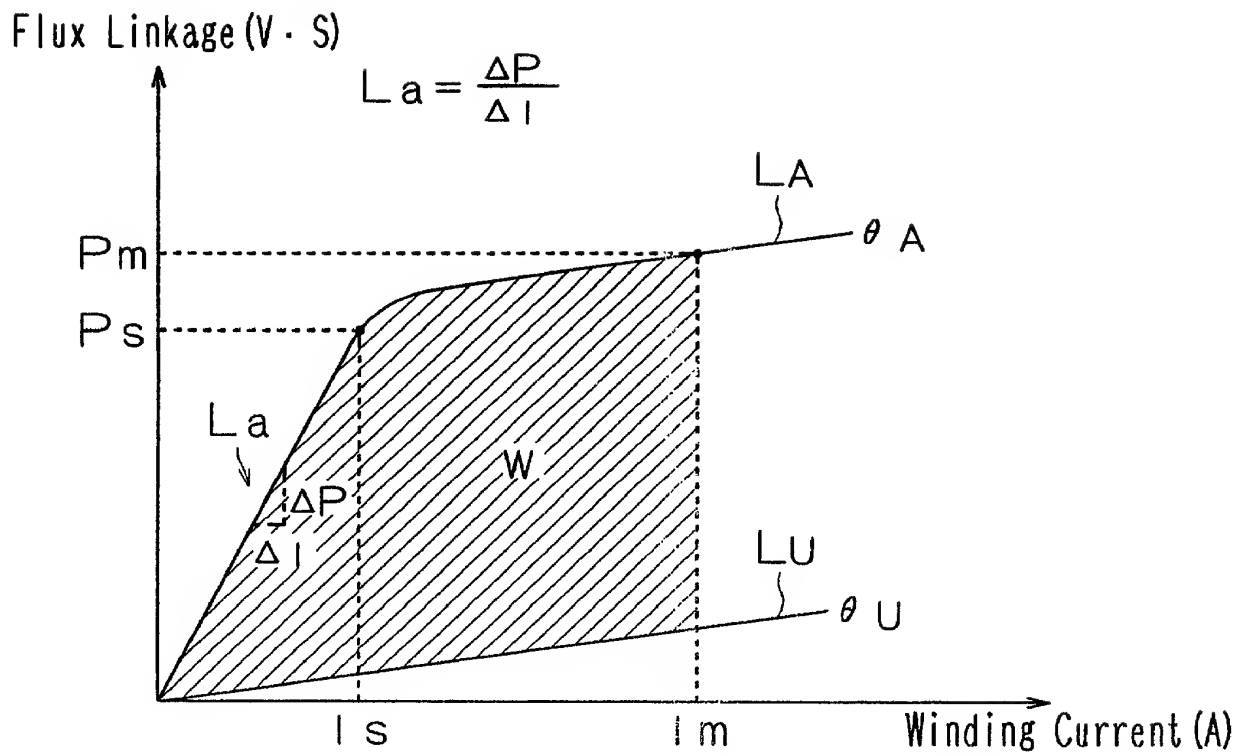
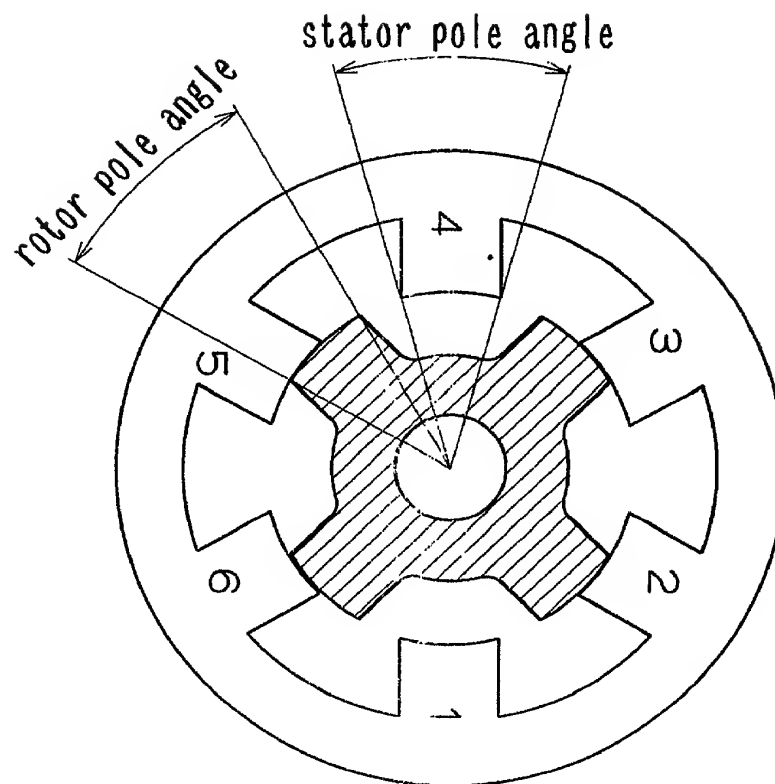


Fig. 32



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Fig. 33

